UNION C. H., SOUTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 12, 1877.

IS CHAMBERLAIN INSANE?

"A RECKLESS LUNATIC WHO OUGHT TO BE CAGED LIKE A WILD BEAST."

This desperate man has been driven by his insolent and ignoble ambition to meditate a measure which stamps him either as a Cataline or a maniac. The most charitable treatment his friends could bestow on him would be to shave his head, put him in a straight-jacket, and commit him to some kindly managed retreat for the insane. If his power were as great as his temper is ungovernable and wicked, he would be a now threatens is 40 arm

ton on a charge of treason. The atrecity of this wild threat does not consist in the intended consequence to the victim. The hanging of then. Hampton would be a small effect of such an attempt. A maniac who should carry a torch into a powder magazine, or a villain who should send a tool on that errand, would hardly excite more hor-ror than an incendiary politician undertaking to arrest for treason the most popular and trusted citizen of South Carolina in the present inflammable condition of public feeling in that State. A man must be absolutely incane not to know that such an act would kindle the whole State into a configration. It would be absurd to say that e author did not intend this consequence, if he should venture on such an act when popular passions are excited to such a pitch overnor Hampton could be arrested, tried, entenced and hanged with as little tumult attends the ordinary course of justice, ven then the conduct of Chamberlain would be ignoble and detestable. But if

such a thing were attempted there would be a general uprising throughout South Carolina and the neighboring States to proteet and defend him, and when violence had once begun in that way all control over pop-ular passions would be lost, and nobody could foresee to what extremeties they would go. It is not the one life of Wade Hampton that would be put in peril, but the lives of half of the people of South of the lina. The worst enemy of the country to such a crisis brands into

Hampton masself; but its insolence will not be impotent in its effect on public feeling, it withstand an attempt is made to put the threat in ex-Even if it be only an exhibition of and seditions as tending to provake disturbances of the peace.

Treason against a State is an obsolete idea, To be sure, the States have laws defining and punishing treason, but they have so he long in its scabbard that it cannot be dwn has been but one trial for transportation and madequate to the task of providing for such a large army as would be necessary to strike a decisive blow against Turkey.

Dorr was convicted of each and sentenced of the such a large army as would be necessary to strike a decisive blow against Turkey.

A Moscow despatch says the Gazette deto imprisonment of life. But when the doned, and the Legislature of the State ordering the record of his sentence to be expunged. It was felt to be a disgrace to the State that its records should be stained by a sentence for treason. That was the treason trial in any State of this Union, It will probably be the last. The States and in no need of a treason iaw, because ir governments are guaranteed by the ited States. When public excitement ran so high in Louisiana and Arkansas over contesting claims to the government, there was no talk or thought of arrests for trea-

places no dependence on treason trials for its security. Not a single trial for treason followed our great civil war. Jefferson Davis was arrested and indicted, but the too glad to avoid a trial. The abortive trial cf Aaron Burr is the only one in our judicial records. Mr. Chamberlain must be as crazy as he is desperate and malignant to brandish the threat of a treason trial in the faces of the people of South Carolina. Even if the courts of the State recognized his title to the Governorship, even if he had judges on the bench as servile and bruhas the infamous Jeffries, he could not ocure the conviction of Wade Hampton. The idea that a South Carolina jury would

son, because that remedy is alien to our in-

stitutions. Even the Federal Government

find a verdiet of guilty is ridiculous, even if the judges were tools of Chamberlain. But, fortunately, the courts of South Caro lina have of late acted in a very becoming independence of party ties. Whenever the claim of office comes before them for adjudication they are likely to decide against him. It is preposterous for him to think that he can set rid of his competitor by a cosecution for treason, but the threat and an attempt to execute it in the provoke a bloody resistance. Perhaps this what he wants. He would seek refuge in the quarters of Gen. Ruger and expect the Federal army to find the excuse which has not yet been given it for shooting down the people of the State. The great obstacle which has thus far stood in the way of this ambitious man is the noble self-command of the citizens of South Carolina, which has restrained them from any act of violence. He, perhaps, thinks that a turbulent uprising of the people would make his fortune. to be but dozed

As soon as fighting had once begun between the troops and the citizens, he would expect it to go on until his political opponents were slaughtered or subdued. He feels that his power totters; sees that his last chance lies in overt acts of violence against his authority, and is desperate enough to make a threat whose execution would deluge the State with blood. Such a reckless lunatic ought to be caged like a wild beast.

Those who stand behind and abet this desperate political gambler and lunatic are alnost as wicked as himself. How does this impudent man dare to act such a part ?-What emboldens him to hold on to an office to which the Courts of the State say he has dangerous man to he left at large. What no title and meditate proceedings which nage? He ventures to brave the public opinion of South Carolina, to defy its courts of justice, to make insolent threats against the liberty and life of his political compast tor, only because he is supported by Federal ral bayonets, employed against law and in subversion of right. President Grant must stand sponsor for his protege. His atrocious insolence is inspired from Washington .-Our ball-dozed President is pursuing a course of which he will repent. President Grant's own impulses would never have hurried him into complicity with the lawproceedings in South Carolina .-He is misled by the Chandlers, Camerons and hot-headed partisans to whom he has unwarily given his confidence, and who seek to make him the instrument of their partisan violence. We call on him to discard these reckless advisers, who are using him at the restraining moral influence of as a ladder, which they will kick down when hat has prevented violent outbreaks. If of their objects. We respectfully ask him to take counsel of the safe, moderation of his own party, men who enjoy the confidence and esteem of the country. He is soon to retire to private life, after a long and illustrious career of public service. His sincere well-wishers would be sorry to se him go out of office with his reputation tark-ished by acts, which law-abiding men of petto er party can defend. The sooner he abaudon Chamberlain the better it will be for the

> quility and fame .- New York Heren EUROPEON WAR.

peace of the country and for his own trens-

LONDON, December 28 .- The Post, in leading article, says, the excitement

last moment before moving. Her

ans of transportation being defective. has been taxing her resources to the long been a dead letter that not one citizenutmost to get her army into a condition to in a thousand is aware of their existene strike with the greatest possible suddenness and vigor; but it seems now that her means In the whole history of our count there of transportation are inadequate to the task

> clares the new Turkish constitutions were a mockery of the powers. The only way of improving the condition of the Christians in Turkey is the granting to Christians of the right to carry arms or depriving the Mussulmen of that right.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that probably a word may be spoken to day which will be followed by instant war, threatening to involve all E rope, soon r or later. If the powers demand a simple yes or no, or if the Porte, for military and other reasons, thinks it expedient to go straight to the point without delay, the answer will be a refusal; but it is more likely no direct or final answer will yet be given; not that she Ports has sh wu the faintest sign of yielding

the Russian demands. The cette, tracing the Russian midable pretension of im occupation, throughout the various modifications, to the latest proposal for the simple introduction of a small number of Belgian gens d'armes to supply the nucleus for an organization of a native police force, after the model common in most continental States. concludes that Russia is ready to accept, or indeed to suggest, further modifications, because affairs do not look well for Russia. At this time, it says, the stories of disagreeable discoveries in Russian arsenals and unexpectedweakness in transport apparatus are probably true. The country is almost bankrupt, and the utter failure of the internal loan showed how little money could be screwed out of the people. The danger of antagon im with Austria, and thereafter with Germany, and

of being confronted by Great Britian at acertain point of success, may well bring Russia to a pause, and Turkey knows her roo would be glad to withdraw from her armuch Mocher the Porte will yield to the Russian demands for the sake of peace, but whether hassia will abate them for the same object.

Conin, or Oregon, is bull-headed, bullneckel and a "bully boy," but he refuses

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS. CHARLESTON DISTRICT-T. E. WANNAMA-

KER, P. E. Trinity-John A. Porter. Bethel-W. H. Fleming. Spring Street-R. L. Harper. Berkley Circuit-S. D. Vaughn. Cainhoy Circuit and Mission-L. C. Loyd nd O. N. Roundtree.

Cypress Circuit and St. Paul's Mission-Summerville Circuit and Mission-J. C.

St. George's Circuit-P. F. Kistler. Bamberg Circuit—W. P. Mouzon. Colleton Circuit—C. C. Fishburn. Walterborn

Hardeeville Circuit J. C. Bissell. Hardesville Mission R. Coburn. WITTIOT-WM. MARTIN, P. E burg Station-S. A. Weber. burg Circuit-D. D. Dantzler. ville Circuit-W. M. Hutto. St. Matthew's Circuit-J. H. Zimmer-

Upper St. Matthew's Circuit-M. L. Prange Circuit-A. R. Danner. Circuit-D. J. Simmons. Gram Circuit—A. J. Cauthen. Williston Circuit—M. A. McKibbin. Ellenton Circuit—R. Herbert Jones.

Airen Mission—S. H. Browne. niteville and Langley Missionampbell. disto Mission-M. M. Furgerson. UMBIA DISTRICT-E. J. METNARDIE,

P. E. Washington street-J. T. Wightman. Marion street-I. W. Dickson. Columbia Circuit-T. W. Munnerlyn. Winnsboro' Station-G. W. Walker. Fairfield Circuit-J. M. Boyd and A. C. alker.

Chester Station-J. E. Carlisle. West Chester Circuit-M. H. Pooser. East Chester Circuit-J. W. Kelly and W. W. Williams. Rock Hill Circuit—R. W. Barber. Yorkyilla Station—W. S. Martin.

York Circus-L. A. Johnson, supernu Lexington Circuit-C. D. Rowell. Leesville Circuit 1. 5. Clyde. Edgefield Circuit S. Leard.

Fork Circuit-J. E. Watson. ER DETRICT A. M. CHRIETZBERG,

pville Circuit-J. T. Kilgo. en Station-G. W. Whitman. Manring Orenit-D. J. McMillan. Santee Circuit J. L. Shreford. Richland Sircuit and Mission

Hanging Rock Circuit-W. H. Kirten. Chesterfield Circuit-J. W. Murray ower Chesterfield Circuit-W. H. al, Simpson Jones, supernumerary Lancaster Station-W. A. Roger-Zoar Circuit and Mission-Sup olied by

Fort Mill Circuit-John L. Sto kes, Z. England, supernumerary. FLORENCE DISTRICT-W. P. POW ER, P. E. Florence Station—A. J. Staffe rd.
Liberty Chapel—W. D. Kirki and.
Darlington Station—John G. Wilson.
Darlington Circuit—L. N. Hamer.
Lower Darlington Circuit—E. T. Hod-

Cheraw Station-W. Thomas, Timmonsville Circuit-G. H. Wells, A

Lynchburg Circuit—J. B. Plate North Williamsburg Ch. un-Beasley. Kingstree Station—D. Tiller, Black River Circuit and Miss u—H.

Iorgan. Gourdin and Sampit Circuit and Miss -R. L. Duffie, H. B. Browne. Georgetown Station-W. T. Caper Johnsonville Circuit-G. W. Gath

Society Hill Mission-W. L. Per MARION DISTRICT H. A. C. Marion Station A. J.

Lynch's Creek Circuit-J. Ca Con

Little Rock Carmit F. A. Auld, J. R. Little, supernumerary. South Marlbore' Circuit-G. S. Harmon Bennettsville Circuft-T Mitchell, T E

North Marlboro' Cirquit-J C Davis. Waccamaw Circuit and Mission-W

Little River Circuit and Mission, D W

Bucksville Station, J W Wolling. Conwayboro' Station, L Wood. Conwayboro' Circuit and Mission, sup lied by L. Scarboro. Peedee Circuit and Mission, J. J. New-

GREENVILLE DISTRICT, O. A. DARBY, P. F. Greenville Station, A. Coke Smith. Greenville Circuit, A W Jackson, J Wood, supernumerary.

Recdville Circuit, J. R. McCain, J. F. Mc

Fork Shoals Circuit, J Finger. Williamston Station, S Lander. Bushy Creek Circuit J J Workman. Anderson Station, H L Christzberg. Anderson Circuit and Mission, Abner

Sandy Springs Circuit, J A Attaway. Pickens Circuit, A W Walker. Pickens Circuit and Mission, E M Mer-

Walhalla and Seneca City Circuit, J J Oconee Mission, W P Meadows.

Westminster Circuit and Mission, C D

Shallow Ford Circuit, L P Phillips. Pendleson Circuit, S B Jones. COKESBURY DISTRICT, M. BROWN, P. E. Cokesbary Station, R D Smart. Cokesbury Circuit, W A Clark, E J

Abbevile Station, W S Wightman. Abbevile Circuit, N R Melton. South Abbeville Circuit, S P H Elwell. Lowndsville Station, W H Lawton. Tumbling Shoals Circuit, J B Trawick. Greenwood Circuit, R P Franks, L F

Beaty.
Newbery Station, C H Pritchard.
Newbery Circuit. T G Herbert, J W
North Newbers Calt, J W Humbert.
Salada Cheult, J A Clifton. PARTANBELII DISTRICT, H M MOOD, P. E

Spartanberg Station, J M Carlisle. Union Station, A H Lester. Cherokee circuit, J F Smith. Cane Creek circuit, D Z Dantzler. Jonesville ercuit, George M Boyd. Goshen Hill pircuit, R R Dagnal. Laurens credit, J A Mood, A G Gantt. Limestone Springs circuit, J B Wilson. Black's Sption circuit, E L Archer. Belmont creuit W W Mood. Gowansville circuit, D M Booker. Rich Hill circuit, A P Avant. Clinton circuit, W W Jones.

After a barmonious session of five days, c Conference adjourned at a late hour Monday night.

REDFIELD'S LAST LETTER.

CHATTANO ., TENN., December 21 .-What will be he result of the present complication in South Carolina? Those who expect to find any permanent solution of the difficulty other than turning the State over to the Demecrats-that is, the white people -can undecrive themselves. So called Republican goternment is at an end there, and if, perchance, Chamberlain continues to act as Governor, he will be powerless.

What is such a government as his in South Carolina and Kellogg's in Louisiana goed for anyway? They cannot stand alone an hour if Federal protection is withdrawn, and with that protection they are powerless to command respect or enforce law. I fail to see what cood is to come from a continu-ation of compt to uphold so called Recovernments in these States.

fourth of the sort we the Southern States since the ar. Tou remember the two-headed govber the appeal to Washington, the fights and disposed to be overscrupulos in the use of turmoil. It is allover, and Alabama is at it. peace. Then there was the double govern- had sudder ment in Arkausas Brooks at the head of one and Baxter a the other. It is over; the white people that is to say the Democracy, are in powr. Old Joe Brooks has a post office, and here is pose in Arkansas. Louisiana had a long experience with a double government, and, indeed, has it now, for Mckneryhas never entirely su ed. After Jaky she will have more of it, for Nich all sekard will both be inaugurate1.

The reason that the Republican p vy is a failure in he cotton States is because there is no wite element in it except the officeholders. The blacks cannot conduct good government, and if they could, I don't believe the whites would long submit to it. These agitators in the cotton States are rebellious against negro rule where the negroes are in the majority. That is the truth of

A TERRIBLE TEST .- Those notorious outlaws, the Younger brothers, recently captured and imprisoned for the murder of Cashier Heywood, are "cbjects of interest" just pour to Minnesona people. Upon one occasion Countrell's band encountered a lar candida party of jay awkers numbering larty or inore. A deep of the whawkers we at the

soon ettle after the per, and shades of erening were approached Younger got out an Enfield Tille of that day. It was the first he had ever seen, and its merits and demerits were discussed by the men. Opinions differed as to its superior qualities. One of the men remaried that he had heard that it would kill at the distance of a mile. Younger replied, "if that be so the force of the discharge mus be terrific." Another banteringly remarked, if the new gun will kill at a mile disant, the ball at short range would go through ten men. Younger raised up from the addie on which he was sitting and remarked: "That is easy to demonstrate."-When the prisoners heard this remark they felt sure their time had come. The fifteen prisoners were then placed in line, one behind the other, and Cole Younger took the gun, ph. the lock a moment, to "git the hang of it," and then measured off fifteen paces in front of the line formed, wheeled about, looked calmly into the faces of the doorled men, and then fired. The first, second and third man dropped without a groam Muttering a contemptuous condemation of the new rifle, Younger, without moving from his tracks, continued his experiments. Seven times the rifle was discharged, each time the guerrilla commentCOUNTING IN.

It cannot be expected that the result which has been reached by the State Canvassers and Returning Boards in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, will be acceptable to the great body of the American people. On the face of the returns as sent in from the polling places in each of these three States, the Tilden electors and the Democratic State officers had a majority. and, unless the votes could be set aside, were legally chosen. The method by which this apparent majority has been totally re versed will not command general confidence In South Carolina the manipulation of the returns which has produced such a result was made not only by extreme partisans, all of one side, but by candidates apparently defeated at the polic, who counted themdefented to polic, who counted them-selves in without much dexterity and in the face of an order of the Supreme Court of their own State, every judge in which was appointed by the Republicans. In Florida a single member of the board was a Democrat, but the other members, who out voted him, were of the party now counted as in the majority. In Louisiana the board was composed wholly of partisans whose previous character was notoriously bad, (the Republicans themselves being judges,) and who years ago had been caught in acts of great dishonesty in a situation almost precisely like the present. There could be, from elements like these, no reasonable expectation of fairness, and few

will be disappointed at the conclusion. We do not see how the most expert leaders of the dominant party can make even a plausible defense of the course that has been pursued. If the national government had been in the hands of the present oppo-sition; if the State authorities had likewise been wholly Democratic, with sheriffs, con-stables, registrars, poll clerks, marshals all of that political faith; if the Republicans had been in a feeble minority, with the whole power of the State and Federal government, the militia with its arsenals, the army with its veteran leaders and accumulation of warlike stores, thus against them, there might be a reasonable assumption that their adherents had been terrified and a fair vote prevented.

But reverse all the attendant circumstances, and the claim appears wholly preposterous. With a Governor and Legislature, the military authority, and the machinery of election all in their hands, and backed by a willing President and the whole powof the Federal government, a party, representing, as it elding a large majority of the able bedied votes ought to have succeeded in the face of the control "intimidation." In

of the want of attending influences wook with most plausibility from the opposi-tion, laboring under so many disabilities, rement in Alabama that was for so 1 ... a and not from the dominant party, clothed time a nuisance and a shame. You remem- as it was with supreme authority, and not

> If the party represented as in a minority polls, and by force of arms driven away the surprised adherents of the other side, this would of course be publicly known and in such a locality there might be a fair claim for redress at the hands of the Returning Board. But we have already heard from every part of the South; the election was to all outward appearances perfectly quiet and peaceful, and no persons offering to vote anywhere in the disputed States were driven away or pevented from the exercise of their lawful rights.

The magnitude of the changes proposed in Louisiana must be startling to every unprejudiced mind. It equals nearly fourteen thousand votes in the case of the leading Tilden elector. Who can believe that there is any honest occasion to reverse a popular majority after this fashion? Thus, four unscrupulous partisans, openly convicted by their own party of a similar fraud heretofore, have, against the face of the returns, counted in their candidates for the electoral college, the Legislature and all State offices, and for the Congress at Wash-

No right-minded man, as it seems to us, however strong his political preference, can sauction such proceedings. We are far more anxious that the people at large should repudiate this action than that any particular candidate or party shall be successful. exhibition to make before extreme length to the effect this may
Whether if it is sus-

tained (as we cannot think it will be) by the mass of the Republicans it will ultimately crush that organization beneath the odium thus brought upon it, or if rightly met and treated by the opposition, lead to its entire supremacy in the near future and thereafter for many years to come-these are questions not as important to the publie welfare as the possibilities that grow out of the action itself.

We need not discuss just now the way in which the Congress should meet this emergency, as several months must elapse before it is called to pass upon it. It is for the honest people of all parties to speak their minds in reference to it, and this should be uttered in no uncertain tones .-Not with violence of epithet, not with a view of stirring up civil strife, but in the spirit of a calm judicial sentence, the whole American people should set such a seal of condemnation on this great wrong that nothing like it will ever be attempted again in the history of the nation .- New York Journal of Commerceh, 12t.

PLOWING .-- Stiff clay and sod lands for spring crops are plowed with profit in the fall and winter. Not only is the work ing careledly upon the merits of the Enfield, and item of the jayhawkers lay in forwarded, but the action of the frosts and an inanimale heap on the grass. RAISING PROVISIONS FOR LABORERS.

The laborers on every farm should raise the food they consume. If the farmer does not wish to take risk, let him arrange with the hands to cultivate for themselves, under his direction and control, sufficient crops of corn and wheat (not cotton) to supply themselves and families with bread. The farmer can secure for himself the rent of land thus planted, and receive pay in work for the use of teams and. implements, and thus lose nothing. On the other hand, the laborer will secure his bread much cheaper than he can in any other manner. As to meat, it would be better—to aveid complications—for the farmer to take the whole of that matter into his own hands, and furnish his laborers. As heretofore shown, hogs can be raised very cheaply by utilizing wild fruit bearing trees, and planting crops of potatoes, chufas, &c.

It will be observed that the course recommended above, if carried out, would utilize a large portion of our abundant lands now idle. Instead of the negro population being fed from lands cultivated in the Northwestern States, and his moncy passing through the merchant into the pockets of Northwestern farmers, he would supported from the lands of the Southern farmers, and they (the farmers,) receive practically the rent of a vast quantity of land now entirely unproductive. The proper place for the negro in every point of vicw-political, social and industrial, is one of friendly subordination to the whites, insuring on the one side kindness, care, protection and means of support, and on the other cheerful, steady and reliable labor. The time has come, we think, when in most of the Southern States such relation between the races 'can' be readily established .- Southern Cultivator.

REMEDY FOR BIG-HEAD .- The big head is only a name for the disease, because it is more readily noticed there than it is in the leg, thigh or spinal column. It is a disease of the bone system.

Give twice per day for three weeks, then once daily three weeks longer, the following dose : Take of blood soot (Sanguinaria Canadensis) and copperas, (sulphate of iron) each a common table-spoonful appropriate attention with it is better math, any other way you can get it down the horse. Use no outside applications at all. If the above is strictly followed, I am willing to warrant a cure.
Our friend Geo. L. Burruss, of Carroll-

ton, Ill., says it is his cure for hog cholera. Have tried it twice myself with good effect -in fact, with us it has become To be sure we make additions and alterations to suit the case, but that is the base. We once cured a very severe case of fistula with nothing else. It was so bad the owner was going to shoot it. We took it to try our hand. The weather was so cold we thought we would cleanse the system ready for outside applications, but ere that came found it getting well, and made a perfect cure. My brother thought what would cure that would also cure the poll evil, and produced the same results. The latter case had not yet broken. No danger in giving to a mare because she is with foal. - Jos. Lowns, in Prairie Farmer.

THE LEMON VERBENA.-The Lemon plant, or sweet-scented Verbena of our English gardens (Aloysia citriodora), holds a foremost place among Spanish herhs. Every leaf of it is treasured and dried for winter use, and it is regarded as the finest stomachic in the world. It is taken in two ways, either made into a decoction with hot water and sugar, and drank cold as a refresco and tonic; or, better still, with the morning and evening cup of tea. "Put a sprig of Lemon Verbena, say five or six leaves into the tea-cap, and pour the tea upon it; you will never suffer from flatulence, never be made nervous and old-maidish, never have cholcra, diarrhœa, or los appetite. Besides, the havor is.

THE MODERN PRINTER.-He must satisfied with about one-thrird of a price for his work, and then he must be willing to do the work over seven or eight times, "just to see how it will look," for the generality of people do not know how a thing will come out in print, and, of course, want it "a little different." He must be willing to wait six months for his pay, and then take it out in second hand clothes-pins or last year's garden seeds. He must never be so bold as to suggest that a little cash might not come amiss, for people expect him to work for nothing and board himself, and yet always be cheerful and happy. He must at all times be willing to do this or that for nothing, or at least at a greatly reduced price, as "it is for the association, you know;" and must throw in a puff gratis also, if he happens to be publishig a news-

Judge T. H Cooke, says in the Greenville Daily News, D. T Corbin secured his election by getting hold of phosphate royalty money by trickery, and buying his election, paying \$200 to each member of the Mackey

This is a Gælic proveb: "If the best man's faults were written upon his forehead it would make him pull his hat over his